# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

# FIRST EDITION

The Capture of Rome. Important Papal Letter. Austria and France.

More Imperial Correspondence.

The St. Clair Canal Troubles.

Inbuman Treatment of Coolies.

#### THE CAPTURE OF ROME.

The Pope's Attitude in Relation to the Surrender of the Eternal City.

Writing to the London Times on October 1, the Earl of Denbigh, expressing a Catholic view of the Roman occupation, declares that the following is an accurate translation, made from the original Italian, in his possession, of the Pope's letter to General Kanzler:

General:—At this moment when a great sacrilege and the most enormous injustice are about to be consummated, and the troops of the Catholic King, without provocation, nay, without even the least appearance of any motive, surround and besiege the capital of the Catholic world, I feel, in the first place, the necessity of thanking you, General, and our entire army, for your generous conduct up to the present time, for the affection which you have shown to the Holy See, and for your willingness to consecrate yourselves entirely to the defense of this metropolise. May these words be a solemn document to certify to the discipline, the loyalty, and the valor of the army in the service of this Holy See.

As far as regards the duration of the defense, I feel it my duty to command that this shall only consist in such a protest as shall testify to the violence done to us, and nothing more. In other words, that

done to us, and nothing more. In other words, that negotiations for surrender shall be opened so soon as a breach shall have been made.

a breach shall have been made.

At a moment in which the whole of Europe is mourning over the numerous victims of the war now in progress between two great nations, never let it be said that the Vicar of Jesus Christ, however unjustly assailed, had to give his consent to a great shedding of blood. Our cause is the cause of God, and we put our whole defense in His hands. From my heart, General, I biess you and your whole army.

From the Vatican Sent. 19.

From the Vatican, Sept. 19.

#### IMPERIAL FRANCE.

Private Correspondence of Napoleon III—an Indication of Policy.

From the Journal Official of September 25, the latest Paris Issue received by balloon post in Havre, we extract the following:—

'The first instalment of documents found among the correspondence and papers of the Imperial family was published to-day. The Government has believed it to be its duty to publish these documents without commentary, and with that impartiality which appertains to history. The importance of four of these papers prompts us to publish them, at least in part. The first of them only proves too plainly the facts so often affirmed by the men who have at present the honor to preside over the Govern-ment of the country. It is a letter addressed by M. Jecker to M. Conti, Chef du Cabinet of

"Paris, Dec. 8, 1869.—Sir:—Do you not think it strange that I prefer addressing myself to you, having to draw your attention to an affair which particularly concerns the Emparate You will particularly concerns the Emperor? You will have heard enough about my affair of the Treasury bonds to know something about it. Very well: I think the Government are treating it with too much indifference, and if they do not ay attention unpleasantness to the Emperor vill arise from it. You are no doubt ignorant of the fact that my partner in this affair was M. le Duc de Morny, who had undertaken, in consideration of thirty per cent. of the profits in the affair, to cause it to be acknowledged and paid by the Mexican government, as had been the case from the beginning. Upon this subject there exists a voluminous correspondence with his agent, M. de Marpon. In January of 1861 these gentlemen sent to me a treat of this affair. This arrangement was come to when my house was already in liquidation, so that everything re-garding it belongs exclusively to it. As soon as this arrangement was concluded, I was thoroughly supported by the French Government and its lega ion at Mexico. The latter had even assured my creditors, in the name of France, that the bonds would be fully paid, and had addressed very strongly-worded notes to the Mexicon Government the subject of the Mexican Government upon the subject of the fulfilment of my contract with them, and to the extent that the ultimatum of 1862 required the fulfilment pur et simple of the decrees. Since that period I have been constantly exposed to the hatred of the party in power, who threw me into prison and finally banished me, after confiscating my property. The affair remained in this state until the occupation of Mexico by the French. Under the Emperor Maximilian, and at the instance of the French Government, the settlement of my affair was again taken into consideration. In August, 1863, I succeeded, aided by French agents, in coming to an arrangement with the Mexican Government. At that period it happened that M. le I'uc de Morny died, so that the powerful protection that the French Government had accorded to me seased completely." extent that the ultimatum of 1862 required the

Corded to me ceased completely."

A letter by Napoleon first hints at the secret treaty. Among the letters and projects dictated by Napoleon to his Chef du Cabinet, the follow-ing letter figures. It throws a light on the de-signs and the proceedings of the Imperial policy

(without date):—
"If France is to boldly adopt the doctrines of nationalities, it is necessary to maintain hence-forth that there is no Belgian nationality with the French nationality, and to establish this essential point with the French nation. On the other hand, the Cabinet of Berlin, being disposed to enter into such arrangements as it may sult France to entertain with it, there will be suit France to entertain with it, there will be occasion to negotiate a secret treaty which will bind both parties. Without relying on this treaty being a perfectly sure guarantee, it would have the double advantage of compromsing Prussia, as being for her a proof of the sincerity of the policy and intentions of the Emperor. It is recommended not to hide from ourselves, so long as one knows the character of the King of Prussia and of his Prime Minister, the fact that the late diplomatic incidents, as well as the actual tendencies of public opinion in France, must have opened their eyes to the circumstance that we have not ceased to claim the frontier of the Rhine. To make sure of meeting with the confidence which is necessary far the maintenance of intimate entente, we must employ ourselves in dissipating those apprehensions which have always been fostered by the expectation of this eventuality, and the apprehensions which have also been awakened by our late communications. These results cannot be attained by words: there must be an act (and one which would consist in determining the ultimate fate of Belgium) in concert with Prussia; by proving at Bernin that the Emperor is really looking elsewhere than on the Rhine for that extension necessary to France. After the events which have recently transpired in Germany, this will necessary to France. After the events which have recently transpired in Germany, this will gain for us at least a relative certainty that the Pruselan Government will not place any obsta-

cle in the way of our aggrandizement in the

#### THE COOLIE TRAFFIC.

The Honolulu correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, under date of September 3, iurnishes the following:—

"On the forenoon of the 26th ult. it was running that forenoon of the 26th ult.

"On the forenoon of the 26th ult. it was rumored that forty-three coolies, from the Doleres Ugarte, were in a house back of the old Liberty Hall premises. Learning this, a citizen secured the services of an interpreter and proceeded to the premises. The sight presented on entering the yard was enough to excite the sympathy and indignation of any man. Some of the unfortunates were lying in the sun waiting their turn for washing, unable to move hand or foot. Others were in the hands of some natives who placed them in a tub and poured water upon them. Several of the parties were stripped in the presence of different witnesses, and afforded a sight only equalled by the representations in the presence of different witnesses, and afforded a sight only equalled by the representations in the American papers of the Andersonville and Belle Isle prisoners during the recent rebellion. One had died and was buried. The poor emaciated creatures gave indubitable evidence of man's inhumanity to man.' Twelve were in the last stage of decay, some with ship fever, others with diarrhea. Two at least had ulcers in the corner of their eyes so far advanced as to render them blind for life.

"The interpreter questioned them regarding the incidents of the voyage, after which he asked them if they desired to return to the ship, and all who could answered in the negative. They were then asked if they wished to remain on these islands, and the answer was in the aftirmative. The interpreter was then in-

the affirmative. The interpreter was then inthe affirmative. The interpreter was then instructed to say to them that they could remain here; that there was no law which would compel them to return to the ship. The joy evinced by them more than repays the trouble and annoyance experienced by the parties who be, friended them. Knowing the excited condition of the Chinese, and of the natives who were witnesses to the sufferings of the coolies, and also aware of the resources of the agents of the ship which would be called into action to reconsign the poor creatures to a slavery from which death would be a happy deliverance, if they were aware of the intended exodus, it was determined to take such steps as would prevent determined to take such steps as would prevent a mob or riot. The leading Chinese were made aware of the wish of their countrymen to remain here, and they immediately repaired to the house where the coolies were kept, and in a short time some thirty were removed to different localities. During the afternoon the remaining twelve were removed in carts. The removal of the sickest ones was only determined upon after a full consideration of existing circumstances. It was thought that they could be made comforta-ble elsewhere, and the risk of death was thought to be lessened, as to leave them was to insure their removal to the ship, where death was sure to follow. It fact, the captain of the slave-ship declared that he did not care for the loss of these men, as they would have died before reaching Callao. The parties who interested themselves in behalf of the coolies were hastened somewhat from the fact that the Minister of Foreign Relations and Second Asso-ciate Justice of the Supreme Court were seen in close confab with the agents, and knowing that their sympathies were entirely with the master, prompt action was considered essential to success. Until the ship had left it was deemed prudent not to betray the whereabouts of the now freemen. Every means calculated to promote the comfort of all, and the recovery of the sick, were taken, which could be.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF COOLIES. August the San Salvador ship Louisa Carnevaro. 1050 tons, Captain Demoro, arrived in 56 days from Macao, having on board 700 coolles. This hip presents a marked contrast to the Dolores garte. Although we know that the traffic is all one in essence, there are degrees of humanity exercised in prosecuting it. The coolies on board this ship are allowed the utmost freedom of action, going below or remaining on deck as will. The between deck is admirably ventilated. There have been but two deaths on board. There were no evidences of coercion in sight. The captain states that if one of his men strikes a coolie he is put in irons; that the officers are distinctly commanded, in case of disagreement to carry the coolie with the interpreter to the cabin, where the case is fully investigated and the guilty party punished.

# A SPECK OF WAR.

The St. Clair Canal Trouble—The British Fing Flying over the Works. From the Detroit Free Press, Oct. 12.

There was a rumor current yesterday forenoo that the Canadian Government had taken forma possession of the St. Clair Flats Ship Canal, and the rumor was in the afternoon developed a sure fact. Monday afternoon, acting under orders from the Government at Ottawa, the gunboat Prince Alfred arrived at the canal from Colling-wood, having on board the Hon. Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, and other Canadian officials, and proceeded to take forma possession of the works, holsting the possession of the works, however, as possession of the works, however, as possession of the works, however, as evidence of their british flag as evidence of their arms of Windsor, and yesterday morning the action taken by the officials was telegraphed to the Ottawa government. Soon after the gunboat weighed anchor for the Flats, where she was stationed all day yesterday, her presence and the flying British flag causing much wonderment to mariners. Some of the city officials of Windsor were of the party of the city officials of Windsor were of the party who went up yesterday, and those officials left at home were greatly pleased over what they chose to call "British pluck." They argued that the Dominion Government would hold the canal until the question of ownership was fully and finally decided, and—perhaps it will. There was any amount of excitement among mariners and ship owners less evening and mariners and ship owners last evening, a every Yankee met with had his knapsack rea packed for call. The local effect will be to cause much excitement, and it may be hard to restrain the impatience of our people until the question can be settled by diplomacy. The Toronto Telegraph of yesterday has the follow-

October 10.—The gunboat Prince Alfred has arrived here with Hon. Mr. Langevin. On the way down she took possession of the canal built by the Americans on the St. Clair flats and hoisted the

Americans on the St. Clair flats and hoisted the British flag.

The Associated Press yesterday afternoor despatched the following, dated at Windsor, to all points in the country:

The gunboat Prince Alired has arrived with Langevin, Minister of Public Works, on board. The vessel came through the new ship canal constructed by the American Government on the St Clair Flats, and the Minister took formal possession of the works on the part of the Dominion Government, noisting the British flag.

Governor Baldwin had not been officially notified up to last evening, and the steamer Michigan will not complete shipping her am-munition until some time this afternoon, thus leaving the Prince Alfred several hours yet in which to held possession of the canal.

—A correspondent of the Missouri Republican, writing from New Mexico underdate of September 25, concludes his letter as follows:—"We cannot wonder that the pride of the American citizen is humbled when he remembers that he owes allegiance to a Government that looks upon his murder by Indians with indifference—ay, even supports in idle vagabondage these same murderers, and collects taxes from the citizens to pay the expense. England protects her citizens from Indians in British Columbia, and, for that matter, gives the most unlimited protection to any and all of her subjects, in every part of the habitable globe."

—The value of the real estate held by the St. Louis Public School Board is estimated at \$1,524,600 64.

# SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Towns Occupied and Abandoned.

Prussia Kept at Bay.

ELECTION RETURNS.

to General Lee.

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Cameron's Despatch to the President on the Pennsylvania Election A Malicious Honx-The Despatch Supposed to Have Been Sent by Cameron-The Elections. Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 .- When one of your city contemporaries arrived here this evening containing what purported to be a despatch from Sepator Cameron to the President on the Pennsylvania election, it excited much comment in political circles. The despatch, as published, was as follows:-

"This State is right side up. The Allegheny district we have carried by a sweeping majority over Copperheads and bolters combined. Luzerne defeats Woodward and gives us a Republican Congressman. Killinger, Republican. succeeds Cake, and we hold our own everywhere else. O'Neill is said to be beaten, but if he is, he is supplanted by a good Republican and a soldier. The Legislature is decidedly Republi-

Upon reading the foregoing I was satisfied that it was a malicious hoax put up on the venerable Pennsylvania Senator, and I made minute inquiry into the facts of the case. I found that a despatch had been sent by Cameron to the President, but it was shockingly mutilated in the publication. After great labor and sacrifice, I procured a copy of the true despatch and hasten to send it to your many readers. I may not have got it with literal accuracy, but it was about as follows:-To the President (to be sent free of charge).

HARRISBURG, Oct. 12-71/2 P. M.-This State is certainly right side up, but there are various opinions as to which is the right side, and also some doubts as to which side is up. My rule is always to call the upper side the right side, and therefore, under my skillful management of the campaign, the State is right side up. McClure, always obstinate and facetious, thinks differently; but it would be well for you not to pay any attention to him.

We have certainly carried the hitherto doubtful counties of Allegheny and Lancaster over Copperheads and bolters combined. They have both voted Democratic within the last seventy years. You will see, therefore, with what skill I have managed the State. I have reliable information that McClure opposed the ticket in both those counties, but he is utterly powerless in the State. You should discard him entirely.

We have probably lost from four to six members of Congress, and more than half our majority in the Legislature; but I wish you to understand that every man who is elected was elected by my efforts, and all who were beaten were defeated because I did not care for them. The rules applies to all our Congressmen. We have this advantage in the loss of Republican Congressmen-their defeat gives you and me more offices to dispose of to our particular friends. McClure approved every man who is elected, and favored every man who is beaten. His force in the State must be broken. Strike at his friends. Recall Curtin and appoint a relative of mine or yours to the place. Something must be done. Can you, pray?

The State is certainly lost on the popular vote, but that is an advantage and a direct endorsement of my policy and your administration. As most of my appointments are mere guerrilia appendages to the Republican party, they never can be beaten; they are always with the winning side; and as you are opposed to active Republicans and mere politicians, I can congratulate you on getting rid of very many of them. Any losses the party has suffered are distinctly traceable to McClure. He is a disorganizer and opposed our ticket; but he is shorn of his strength. If he has any strength, why didn't he carry the State? If he goes to

Washington, don't see him. We have lost O'Neill, and I am glad of it. Had he been elected, I would have congratulated him. I was for him if successful, and against him if beaten. I am opposed to all men who are not on the upper side. McClure was

for O'Neill-go for him lively. Upon the whole, I congratulate you on every Republican elected, and equally on every one beaten. Whenever there was fault, it was McClure's. He drowns my pups as fast as they get their eyes open. He is a dangerous man, and you should never consult with him.

SIMON CAMERON. P. S .- I beg to suggest, in conclusion, beware of McClure. You can talk with Forney; he is harmless now.

N. B .- If McClure goes to Washington to see you, tell Dent to say that you are engaged on the St. Domingo treaty, and will be inaccessible for forty days.

There may be a few inaccuracies in the foregoing, but it is believed to be correct in sub-

Congress la safe from a Democratic majority, notwithstanding the heavy losses on Tuesday. The majority will be reduced, but that will be an advantage. Large majorities make reckiess legislation always possible. Senator Morton is a fixture in the Senate now, as Indiana has voted Democratic. He will not go to London.

#### FROM EUROPE.

Prussian Occupation of Epinal.
Tours, Oct. 14.—A despatch from Epinal, dated yesterday afternoon, announces that the

Pruesians bave entered that place. The citizens made a stout defense, but were not able to resist the artillery of the enemy. The town was considerably damaged by the cannonade. Epinal is a city of about 15,000 people, in the

department of the Vosges, on the river Moselle. Firntegical Movements.

It is reported unofficially this morning that the Prussians seem to be falling back from this side of Orleans. They are no longer in Beaugency and Meung. These towns are nearly fifteen miles south of Orleans, and are the most extreme points in this direction yet reached by the enemy. The troops which were sent forward to reinforce the 15th Corps, and subsequently participated in the actions near Orleans

recently, are again arriving here.

The Recent Losses.

From the reports of their officers, it seems that the losses sustained in the two days action were not so severe as was at first reported.

A First-Class Gunner. London, Oct. 14.—One of the gunners on the Paris fortifications has particularly distinguished himself by the great accuracy with which he points his guns. He has thus far frustrated all efforts of Prussians to construct offensive works within the range of his guns.

He is an Alsatian, named Christian. The authority reporting this mentions that the Prussians have not yet been able to plant a single battery near enough to disturb any part of Paris.

A Stendy Fire bas recently been maintained from Forts Mont

du Valerian and d'Issy. The Prussians have been compelled to retreat from the fire of these forts behind the plateaux of Meudon and St. Cloud.

The Morale of the French Soldiers is excellent. They are drilling constantly. The wooden huts for the troops are arriving at the Prussian position before Metz.

The Great Storm. LONDON, Oct. 14 .- The telegraphs and mails are bringing in accounts of the late storm from all directions. Heavy showers prevailed in the mill region of Lancashire, raising the streams and causing disastrous freshets.

The shipping in the Mersey was badly damaged. No American losses are yet reported. The London telegraph lines throughout Ireland were prostrated, delaying and disorganizing the Atlantic cable service. The city of Liverpool has already voted relief to the suffering in that

Communication Between Western and North-ern France Threatened.

London, Oct. 18.—"Nickwacket," a special corres-pondent of the New York Times, writing from the City of Rouen, Oct. 11, states that the Germans are not only at Gisors, but at Gournay, on the railway between Rouen and Amiens. The only line con-necting the northern with the western portion of France is, therefore, threatened to be cut, probably at Forges-les-Baux.

inharmony of the Civil and Milliary Powers. between the French civic and military authorities. General Gudin sent a body of men and two pieces of artillery to Forges the other day, but they were met by counter orders from the Sous-Prefect, and sent in ifferent directions. Need for a Dictator.

This correspondent adds that if some general would assume the dictatorship, the whole country would bless and support him. Troops Without a Head.

There are between Rouen and Havre 15,600 French troops of all kinds, but they are under the orders of every one, and can be found nowhere ex-

strasburg During the Bombardment—Conduct
of the American Consul.

London, Oct. 18.—(Special despatch to New York
Times.)—The conduct of Mr. Fellx Petard, United
States Consul at Strasburg, the only foreign representative retained in the city during the siege, is the
theme of warm eulogium in the London journals today. He not only protected all the foreign residents, but when his house and premises were burned,
took them to another, in the cellars of which he
sheltered and attended them, with the aid of his
wife, through the danger of the bombardment and
smallpox, which broke out in their midst to add to
their anxieties. their anxieties.

Siege of Paris Time Fixed for Opening the Bombardmeht.

London, Oct. 13.—"Lupus," the special correspondent of the York Times with the Prussian headquarters, writes from the German side on the 9th instant that the bombardment of Paris will positively begin between the 18th and 19th instant. This he knows from the best authority—the King's

Mobbing the United States Consulate. I heard read this morning memoranda from the diary of Minister Washburne, sent to his wife at Brussels. They are most interesting, but as they were intended only for private perusal, I cannot give the details. One fact I may mention. He speaks of the mobbing of the American Vice-Consulate by the French, which necessitated diplomatic correspondence with M. Jules Favre,

Negotiations. General Burnside's visits, back and forwards, be General Burnside's visits, back and forwards, between both camps attract attention. Where such strictness is observed, even with regard to the passage of the couriers of the embassies, this is natural. It is stated that the object of the General's last visit to Jules Favre was to convey to him the willingness of Count von Bismarck to permit the holding of the elections for members of the Constituent Assembly in the Department of the Seine.

Lust Night's Quetations.

Last Night's Quotations.

London, Oct. 13—430 P. M.—Consols closed for money at 92% and for account at 92% 202%. American securities closed quiet and steady. U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 91%; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; 10-408, 86. Stocks closed dull. Eric Railroad, 18%; Illinois Central, 114; Great Western, 29%.

London, Oct. 13.—Tailow easier. Sugar, 32s. on nois Central, 114; Great Western, 29%.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Tailow easier. Sugar, 32s. on the spot Turpentine firmer at 28s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13-4-20 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands, 8%d.; middling Orleans, 5%d.; The sales foot up 8000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. California wheat, 10s. 4d. 210s. 5d.; red Western, 8s. 8d.; red winter, 10s.

# THE ELECTIONS.

Indiana-Despatch from Hon. S. J. Randall. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- To the editor of the EVENING TELEGRAPH:-Indiana is Democratic by 2000 majority. The Legislature is certainly Democratic. SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

Chairman Democratic Committee. The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14 .- The latest estimate of the result of the election with regard to the State Legislature gives a Republican majority of one in the Senate and twelve in the House. The returns received are very incomplete, and are coming in slowly. The official count to be made to-day at the various county towns will settle

Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsyl-BEDFORD COUNTY. BEDFORD, Oct. 14 .- Official returns in this

county give Meyers, Dem., thirty majority. FROM THE SOUTH.

New Orleans, Oct. 14.—Business is entirely suspended to-day. The houses throughout the city are draped in mourning in honor of Gene-

#### M. THIERS IN VIENNA.

Reception of the French Ambasendor by the

Vienna Correspondence of the London Times. M. Thiers was assured that the changes which have occurred in France have not altered those feelings of friendship and good-will which had existed under the former Government, but that official recognition was scarcely possible before France herself had, by her representatives, recognized the Provisional Government. No doubt was entertained that this would follow the convocation of the National Convention, but it would be scarcely meet to anticipate this it would be scarcely meet to anticipate this decision of the people of France.

The second object which he seemed to have in view was to induce this Government to give

in view was to induce this Government to give its support to any steps which Russia might think fit to take, in order to get more moderate terms from Germany. M. Thiers thought this so much the more possible, as he did not flatter himself with the hope of getting from Russia more than moral support and a favorable diplomatic representation, in which Austria might join. In what shape and by what means M. Thiers means to bring about this action on the part of Russia, after she has distinctly declined any interference between the belligerants it any interference between the belligerents, it would be difficult to tell, as he was rather re-

served on that point.

So much the more explicit was the answer he received to this suggestion. He was assured that this Government had always been ready to join the other neutral Powers in any effort of friendly mediation. Although this readiness has never been put to the test, it still existed. If, therefore, this Government was offered an emportunity to converge in the re-establishopportunity to co-operate in the re-establishment of peace on a durable basis, it would willingly seize it, but until it knew in what form Russia might think fit to act, it was impossible Russia might think fit to act, it was impossible to give any positive assurance. Of course this form could only be that of a friendly mediation, and M. Thiers was distinctly told that he must dismiss all idea of finding this countaged disposed to join Russia or any other power in exercising any pressure on the decision of Germany. Whatever hopes France might have had or might still entertain to the contrary, they are totally groundless, for it was the firm decision of his Majesty the Emperor from the beginning not to interfere in the quarrel between France and Germany, but to maintain the strictest neutrality. If ever any other impression had been created in France, it was not in the least warranted by anything which had been said or done here. Whatever communicatians Austria has had with the other neutrals, her only object had been to localize neutrals, her only object had been to localize the war, and if the good offices of neutrals were

required to exert them jointly and in harmony; there had never been the remotest idea of going any further than this.

This was plain speaking, and well calculated to dispel any illusion which M. Theirs may perhaps still entertain of finding a disposition here to enter into a combination against the preponderance of Germany and in favor of a prepental still the so-called halance of re-establishment of the so-called balance of power in Europe. M. Thiers was quite right in reckoning, as he seems to do, rather on Prussla than on this country.

#### INCIDENTALS.

-Ruloff, the Binghamton burglar and murderer, fought so hard with the prison officials a few days since, while they were endeavoring to hold him for photographic purposes, that he had to be put under the influence of chloroform. -At the term of the Supreme Court, recently held at Dover, N. H., Frank P. Currier obtained a verdict for \$2500, as compensation for the loss of an eye shot out by a youth named Brad. J. Waterhouse, whose defense was that Currier had been acting the part of a wild animal, and that he had fired his gun in the belief that he was what he represented himself to be.

—Something has just occurred in Boston which may be the means of making druggists and druggists clerks more careful than heretofore, judging from the alarming number of deaths and injuries from druggists' mistakes A gentleman has recovered in the Superior Court the sum of \$639 as damages for negligence on the part of a druggist, in putting up a pres-cription, which caused the death of plaintiff's EOD.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas-Judges Allison, This morning was fixed for the hearing of several charges of contempt against Lieutenant Erickson and other policemen, of the Second district, who are and other policemen, of the Second district, who are said to have refused obedience to the writ of habeas corpus issued by this Court on election day, and to have taken into custody the clerk of the Court who went to serve it. The parties were in attendance, but owing to the indisposition of Mr. Cassidy, counsel for the officers, the hearings were continued until Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the old Quarters of the court of t

A Charge of Robbery. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow, Charles A. Barker and William D. Heston wer Charles A. Barker and william D. Heston were this morning put on trial, charged with highway robbery in stealing a gold watch and chain from Frederick Hosey, who keeps a tavern at No. 509 Callowhill street. The prosecution testified that on the night of September 28 last, as he was standing near his house, four strange men walked up to him, pushed against him, and in the confusion of the promoter took his watch and chain. He was not see moment took his watch and chain. He was not acquainted with them, but identified the prisoners as of the party. On the following day the chain was returned to him. The case is yet on trial.

Judge Petree at Court.

This morning his Honor Judge Peirce was upon the bench with Judge Ludlow, receiving the hearty welcomes extended him by his many professional friends upon his safe return from Europe. The Judge took passage in the United States mail steamship Wisconsin, which left Queenstown on September 30th, and arrived at New York last Wednesday evening. On the second day out the vessel was caught in a terrible storm, during which she espled a salling ship in distress, with her mainmast gone and in a sinking condition.

a sailing ship in distress, with her mainmast gone and in a sinking condition.

Though the storm was raging angrily and the sea ran high, and the undertaking was a perflousone, yet the lieutenant of the steamer and six of her crew manned the life-boat, and saved the entire crew of the sinking ship. The passengers of the steamer, appreciating this act of manly courage, made up a handsome purse for the brave sailors, and called upon Judge Peirce to present it. He did so, with an address which portrayed to the neroes their noble deed in its most beautiful colors.

Having recruited his failing health, the Judge arrived in this city last evening, and is now welcomed back to his home and the field of his judicial labors s

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The applications for loans to-day at the banks are again only moderate, and there is no apparent difficulty in obtaining liberal amounts both on time and call accommodations. The demand for paper is increasing, whilst the offerings are falling off, indicating a change from the business activity of last week. The indications all continue to point towards a speedy return to abundance and ease in the money market. We quote call loans easy at 5@6 per cent. on Gov-ernments, and miscellaneous collaterals and prime business paper at 6@9 per cent., accord-

The excitement in the gold market yesterday has subsided, and the premium is comparatively

has subsided, and the premium is comparatively steady at 113½@113½.

Government bonds are in demand and stronger. At the Stock Board small sales were made and prices are hardly steady. State and City securities were quiet but firm.

Reading Rallroad sold on a small scale at 50.31@50½; Pennsylvania at 60½; Camden and Amboy at 115½; and Lehigh Valley at 58½@58½. 27½ was bid for Philadelphia and Eric and 38½ cash for Catawissa preferred.

The balance of the list was steady, but without sales.

Masses, De Haven & Browner, No. 46 S. Third

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 46 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

-U. S. 6e of 1881, 118 14 @114 12 1 do. 1862, 118 12 @118 12 1 do. 1864, 111 14 @111 14 1 do. 1865, 111 14 @111 14 2 do. 1865,

THE CO. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.
new, 110% @110%; do. 1867, do. 110% @110%; do. 1868 do. 110% @110%; 10-408, 106% @106%. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111%; Gold, 113% a
113 : Silver, 108@110: Union Pacific Raticond
1st Mort. Honds, Sincasto Central Pacific Patterns
900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 715@725
NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning
Gold duotations as follows:-
10 00 A. M 113 V 11 55 A. M 113 V
10-98 " 118 M19-00 M
10-21 "
10.55 "
10-21 " 1133/ 11-29 P. M 1133/ 10-55 " 1185/ 12-33 " 11-33/ 11-32 " 11-34/ 12-40 " 1133/
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

\$10000 Am Gold .85.11836 62 sh Reading R .00 44 \$1000 Pa R 2 mt 68.101 100 do ... c.50 31 \$1500 Read deb bds. 83 360 do ... ls. 5036 \$15000 Leh Reg bs. 85 905 100 do ... c. 50 36 \$1000 Leh 68, \$4 ... \$236 600 do ... b60 50 36 188 ah Penna R ... ls. 606 100 do ... b10 5036 9 sh C & Am R ... c.11536 1 sh Ler Val. ... 5836 125 sh Hestonville ... lb4 5 do ... 5636

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14 .- The Flour market is without important change. There is very little inquiry for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are limited to their immediate wants. 800 to 900 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$4 50 @4.75; extras at \$5@5.50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.75@6.59; Minnesota do. do., \$6.25@6.75; and fancy at \$7: Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.50@6.75; Ohlo do. do., \$5.50@7.25, the latter rate for choice, and fancy brands above the latter figure. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.50. In Corn Meal nothing

may be quoted at \$5.50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is not much spirit in the Wheat market, and very little demand except for prime lots. Prices favor buyers. Sales of 5000 bushels Indiana red at \$1.35@1.3736; Western amber at \$1.42@1.45; and white at \$1.50@1.69. Rye is firmer, and 800 bushels prime Western sold at 93c. Corn is in good supply and prices are weak. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$7.69. 90c. for yellow and \$0@84c. for Western mixed. Oats are very dull. Sales of 3500 bushels Western at 50@52c, and some dark at 46c.

Nothing doing in Bariey Malt; 1000 bushels choice lows Barley sold at \$1.15 and 5000 bushels do. do. on private terms.

private terms. Whisky is firmer. Holders ask 98@95c, for Western

#### N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The clique movement was felt in an unsettling of the money market, which they effected by calling their gold in the morning, disturbing their own currency engagements and causing a general shifting of loans. Their time was all the better chosen for the reason that the street was paying over a million dellars into the Sub-Treasury for the gold bought there yesterday, while the Government was disbursing for only a few lots of Governments sent in this afternoon. Although the gold movement has no connection with the money market, at least at this time, when the rates are entirely for borrowing gold and not for carrying gold, the street was ready to take it that there was, and hence the money market, which is undisturbed by any movement of currency to the interior and is now as abundantly supplied as it was a few days since—and will be better supplied to-morrow when the two millions of Government money comes on the street—auddenly grew feverish and active, and borrowers ran about in scarce of loans until the rate on sail advanced to seven per cent. currency and to seven per cent. gold. Towards 3 o'clock there was a pressure to lend balances at six per cent. in some portions of the street, while borrowers in others were late in getting their accommodation at seven. The Government dealers were supplied at six per cent. for all new loans, while their former engagements at five per cent, were undisturbed. The real range of the market was, therefore, five per cent. currency to seven per cent. gold."

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, Oct. 14.—Stocks quiet. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 113%. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 1123; do. 1864, do., 1113; do. 1865, new, 1103; do. 1867, 1103; do. 1868, 1103; 10-408, 1063; Virginia 68, new, 64; Missouri 68, 91; Canton, 67; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93%; Erie, 223; Reading, 1003; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 943; Illinois Central, 136; Claveland and Pittsburg, 1063; Chicago and Rock Michigan Southern, 94%; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106%; Chicago and Rock Island, 113%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; West-ern Union Telegraph, 39%. New York Produce Market.

NEW YORE, Oct. 14.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales of 1200 bales uplands at 15%c.; Orleans at 15%c.; Flour firm; sales \$500 barrels State at \$5.15@6; Ohio Flour firm; sales \$500 barrels State at \$5:15@6; Ohio at \$5:05@6\*40; Western at \$5:15@6\*50; Southern at \$5:05@8\*50. Wheat quiet but firm; sales of, 65,000 bushels No. 1 at \$1:30 for new; No. 2 at \$1:16 for old; red Western at \$1:32@1\*35. Corn dull and heavy; sales 23,000 bushels mixed Western at 85c. Oats quiet; sales 21,000 bushels Ohio at 55@57e.; Western at 52@52%c. Beef dull. Pork dull; mess, \$26:25. Lard steady; steam, 14%@16%c.; kettle, 16%@16%c. Whisky steady at 89%c.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. - Arrived, steamship Brit-

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......OCTOBER 14 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York,
Br. bark Louis Wicke, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, Bristol, Eng., do.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, Bristol, Eng., do.
Schr Mary Anna, Burns, New Haven,
Schr Reading RR. No. 21, Auchey, New York, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 28, Murphy, Norwalk, do.
Tng Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tng G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, from Sassafras River, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker loe Co.

Schr Traveier, Hodges, 14 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Edgar, Evans, from Nanticoke, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr John Beatty, Price, from Norfolk, with lumber

Schr John Beatty, Price, from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr J. L. Crittenden, Collison, from Patuxent River.
Schr Jennie A. Sheppard, Wolbert, fm Providence,
Schr Richard Law, York,
do.
Schr A. R. Wetmore, Lennox, from New Haven.
Schr C. G. Granmer, Cranmer, from Fall River.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, from Charlestown.
Tug Thoa, Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace;
with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVEE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 14.—The following boots left this morning in tow:

E. D. Kennedy, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

O. Hartman, with lumber to Thomas & Son.

Dodge Mills, with lumber, for New York.

Harry and Alice, with lumber, for Wilmington.

Penna. Canal Co., with coal, for Chesapsake.

MEMORANDA. Ship Veto, Manning, hence, at Liverpool ist inst.
Br. steamer Algeria, Le Messurier, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamers Columbia, Van Sice, for Havana; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, for Savabnah; South Carolina, Adkins, for Charleston; and Fairbanks, Howe, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday.

terday.

Steamer San Francisco, Higgins, from Bermuda, arrived at New York yesterday.

Br. bark Annie Ada, Moore, for New York or Philadelphis, salled from Inique Aug. 10, and arrived at Valparaiso Aug. 31.

Bark Askur, Pederson, hence, at Stettin 28th ult.

Brig Somerset, McBride. from Ivigint for Philadelphia, put into North Sydney, N. S., 29th ult., to repair.

repair.
Schrs A. C. Noyes, Baker, hence for Cohassset
Narrows, and Sarah Thomas, Arnold, do. for New
London, at New York yesterday.
Schrs Eda May, Drisco, and Active, Wood, from
Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday,